

## MR. MCKINLEY NOT TO ACT

No Federal Interference in the Affairs of Kentucky.

Conclusion Reached After a Long Discussion at the Meeting of the Cabinet Today—The President Visited by a Delegation of Senators and Representatives, Who Urged the Course Followed—Taylor Notified by Telegram of the Decision. The Opinion of Attorney General Griggs on the Effect of the Stand Taken by the Administration.

The President will not interfere in the Kentucky trouble. After the cabinet meeting today this official statement was issued:

"The President has decided that no cause has yet arisen to justify the intervention of the National Government in Kentucky, and has so informed the Governor."

It is understood that a telegram to this effect was sent to Taylor.

A delegation of Kentuckians, consisting of Senator Lindsay, Senator-elect Blackburn, and Representatives Allen, Gilbert, Rhea, Smith, and Wheeler, called upon the President before the cabinet meeting to discuss the political situation in their State. The interview was somewhat protracted and was terminated by the arrival of the hour for the cabinet meeting.

Members of the party reserved entire reticence regarding the specific request made of the President, but admitted that it related to the present political crisis at Frankfort. When asked whether Mr. McKinley had been requested to recognize William Goebel as Governor of Kentucky, Senator-elect Blackburn declared that he was not permitted to say, as it had been agreed that the exact nature of the mission to the President should not be revealed.

The Representatives were not any more communicative, but in discussing the subject admitted that the President could hardly be expected to recognize either Mr. Goebel or Mr. Taylor by an official act. There would be great difficulty, they thought, from the standpoint of the President, in taking cognizance at all of the situation, unless compelled to do so by an appeal for Federal aid.

At the cabinet meeting almost the only question discussed was the Kentucky situation. This came about naturally, as several members of the cabinet entered the President's room just as the Kentucky delegation was leaving.

The President was himself in receipt of several telegrams from Frankfort, asking for Federal intervention. One of these dispatches was from Taylor, asking for Federal troops to aid in maintaining the peace. After the reading of these telegrams, the cabinet entered severally into the discussion of the question, first, of the recognition of the one or the other "Governors" of Kentucky by some official act, and, secondly, of sending troops to Frankfort to preserve the peace.

After a careful consideration of the questions, the cabinet unanimously decided: First, that the situation as presented does not justify any form of Federal interference, and second, that an answer embodying this decision should be telegraphed at once to Taylor at Frankfort.

After the interview with the delegation the President was much impressed with the idea that the better element of the people of the State is now in control of affairs, and that the crisis will pass and peace be preserved without outside interference. This view is also shared by the cabinet, and the reply which Taylor received shattered all hope of obtaining Federal aid to assist him in maintaining his seat against the wishes of the people of the State. His remaining in the statehouse as Governor is now a question to be settled by public opinion and the decision of the courts.

Attorney General Griggs was asked whether the sending of an official message to Mr. Taylor would not be a Federal recognition of him as Governor. He answered in the negative, saying that the sending of the decision reached by the President was in reply to an appeal for troops, and was not a recognition of anyone as Governor of Kentucky. The mere addressing of a despatch to Mr. Taylor would not constitute, he thought, a legal recognition of his official title.

The members of the cabinet as well as the President are glad to have this troublesome question off their hands, and they feel that the decision reached today is in accord with the prevailing opinion throughout the country. The effect of the decision, they think, will be salutary in Kentucky. As one of the Secretaries expressed it, "When once the people of that State see that they must settle their own political quarrel, they will proceed to do it for the best interests of all concerned."

## PREPARATION FOR NEWS.

The Change of the Kentucky Capital Requires More Telegraph Wires.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 2.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has leased a large storeroom in London, Ky., near the courthouse to be used as an office for handling reports of the proceedings of the Legislature next week. Thirty men began work this morning, building three lines out of London, making an aggregate of thirteen wires.

More than a carload of material went out last night. It will require the building of over seventy-five miles of line to make the connections at Lexington, Knoxville, and Louisville, but the management of the company says it will have ample facilities for handling the matter offered by the press.

## GOEBEL DOING WELL.

The Doctors Regard His Chances of Recovery Fair.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.—Mr. Goebel's condition is much improved over yesterday, and at 6 o'clock this morning he did not have the sinking spell expected, and the doctors think his chances for recovery fair. His pulse this morning is 152, his respiration 52, and temperature 101.2.

Mr. Goebel has a grim sort of humor about him today, and even when stretched upon what most men believe to be his deathbed, he does not lose his sense of fun. The physician and nurses were tenderly removing the patient's sleeping garments with a view to putting others on him. Goebel glanced up at Dr. McCormack and with a smile faintly whispered: "Doctor, this is the first time I've changed clothes since I've been Governor."

A few minutes later he was asleep.

## CALLING FOR RECRUITS.

A Handbill Asks Volunteers to Serve Under General Castlemann.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 2.—Capt. Oliver P. Redd, who served under Gen. Joe Shelby in the civil war, and who went to Mexico with that daring leader at the close of the struggle, has issued the following notice in the shape of a small handbill: "Law-abiding citizens, attention! The books are now open at the courthouse for signatures under the leadership of Capt. O. P. Redd, an old veteran, to report to Adjt. Gen. John B. Castlemann immediately."

This notice was printed in black letters on heavy Manila paper. When asked if he had been in consultation with General Castlemann, Captain Redd said he had not, but that he would lead a company of men under the general if there was any trouble. Up to a late hour the captain had received no recruits, as nearly all the Lexington friends of Senator Goebel say they will vote for him as often as possible, but they will not fight for him.

Captain Redd is a cousin of Admiral Joutet, United States Navy, and comes of fighting stock. Advice from Eastern Kentucky says that many of the mountain Republicans are going to Frankfort heavily armed and prepared to stay until the trouble is over.

A man from Clay county, where so many feuds have existed during the past year, said last night that he believed that more than half the Winchester rifles and Colt revolvers in Clay county are now in Frankfort. Continuing, he said: "The Democrats do not realize what a sleeping lion they have awakened in these mountaineers. Heretofore they have been content to keep within the bounds of their own mountains, but now they are fighting among themselves as they have done in Clay, Perry, Breathitt, and Harlan counties, but now that they have realized that they are a State power there is no telling where this thing will end."

"These men are in Frankfort ready and willing to sell their lives for what they believe are their dearest rights. They have been told by the orators and Republican press that they would never get a chance to vote again if Goebel is Governor and in their simple nature they believe these statements, and thus it was that they were persuaded to leave their homes and go to the capital. The manner in which they have kept guard, as it were, over Governor Taylor for the past three weeks shows their devotion to his cause."

The Lexington army was entered last night by two members of the militia who went in through the window. They removed a lot of clothing and accoutrements and took the property to Nicholasville, where a small squad of militia is stationed, guarding the Kentucky, who are charged with murdering Eugene Cassell, a farmer, whose turkeys they were stealing. This property was removed on orders for fear it would be stolen by the Goebel sympathizers.

## THE PHILIPPINE CABLE.

Government Ownership Advocated by General Greely.

General A. W. Greely was before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce today. He made an argument in favor of the Government ownership of the proposed cable line to be laid from San Francisco to Hawaii and to the Philippines.

It was agreed by the committee to take a vote on the pending cable bill one week from next Tuesday, when it will be decided whether or not the cable shall be owned by the Government.

## PAY FOR LETTER-CARRIERS.

A Bill to Increase Salaries to \$1,200 Per Year.

Senator Lodge is a friend of the letter-carriers. He believes they are entitled to an increase of salary, and accordingly he has introduced a bill to pay all letter-carriers who have served three years or over \$1,200 per annum. The highest pay now received by a carrier is only \$1,090.

Under the Lodge bill a carrier on entering the service will receive but \$600 per annum. After one year's service the carrier is to receive an increase of \$200; his salary the second year is to be \$1,000 and the third year he is to receive \$1,200. A similar bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Mudd of Maryland.

## BANKER STEDMAN RETIRES.

Quits the Stock Exchange and Disposes of His Seat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Edmund Clarence Stedman, the "broker poet," has retired from business, and his seat in the Stock Exchange has been sold. Mr. Stedman has been a broker in New York for over thirty years, and he has owned his seat on the exchange for thirty-one years. His seat has been sold to Joseph Connally of the firm of Moore & Schley. The price paid for it was \$39,500, which is within \$600 of the highest price ever paid for a seat.

Mr. Stedman has been better known as a literary man than as a broker, despite his long business career. His poetic writings are well known in this country and in England, and his "Victorian Poets" and "Poets of America" are considered standard works.

Mr. Stedman will retire to live in his country home at Lawrence Park, Bronxville.

## A Verdict of Accidental Death.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—An inquest was held today in the case of Michael Riley, who died from injuries received in a game of football at the National Sporting Club, on January 29. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

## PORTENTS OF CIVIL WAR

Bloodshed Must Follow Attempts to Arrest Taylor.

Democrats Obtain Injunctions Restraining Him From Interfering With Sessions of the Legislature. He Says He Will Not Obey the Court's Order—Ten Thousand Armed Goebelites Ready to Enter Frankfort to Enforce Warrants Against the Acting Governor and His Followers—A Rumor That the Democrats Are to Be Kidnaped.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.—An order has been issued by Judge Cantrill restraining Taylor from acting as Governor, but peace officers cannot serve it as the militia bars the way. This is a part of the programme of the Democrats.

The next move will be to swear in a number of deputy sheriffs who will attempt to serve the papers on Taylor, if the militia is not in the way.

Colonel Williams has issued orders permitting nobody to enter the inner guard until further notice. This is supposed to have been to prevent service of the notice on Taylor and Collier.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.—The Democrats at noon brought out the expected injunctions against Taylor to restrain him and his Adjutant General from interfering with the sessions of the Legislature. The suit was brought in the local court and the petition is signed by seventy-one members.

The case will now be fought out in the courts, all confidences having failed to agree. The judge before whom the case was brought is a Democrat, and Taylor has previously stated that he will not obey such injunctions. He says he will not permit the Assembly to meet until it convenes at London February 6.

The legal moves have not yet been completed, and it is given out that the writ of mandamus has not yet been served on Taylor. Each step is anxiously watched by the other side. Hays, who was pardoned by Taylor, remains in prison. The Commissioners refusing to recognize Taylor's authority as Governor.

It was rumored that Taylor would attempt to enforce his orders for Hays' release by troops, but no such attempt has yet been made. The business in the State Department is completely suspended and the office is used for barracks for soldiers.

Volunteers Charging Inexpedient.

The situation today is more alarming than at any time since the shooting of Goebel. If the Democrats attempt to carry out their programme bloodshed must follow. They intend to have Taylor arrested on warrants charging him with being a usurper. If policemen cannot make the arrest, it is their purpose to have a large number of deputy sheriffs who will attempt to place him in custody. Of course Adjutant General Collier will resist these arrests with all the power of the State troops under his command. Here is where the clash is expected.

Cantrill, son of Judge Cantrill, and a Goebel leader in the house, says there are 10,000 armed Goebelites in the Seventh Congressional district alone who will come here to arrest Taylor and the others against whom the Democrats may issue warrants.

Capt. D. B. Walcutt, of Frankfort, has been appointed a provost marshal of the city. The provost guard will patrol the streets to protect the lives of civilians. The appointment is made by the Taylor contingent.

A Republican member of the Legislature, who is close to the Administration, this morning told a Democrat who voted for Goebel Wednesday night, but who had previously voted with the Republicans on several occasions, that all the Democratic representatives would be arrested this afternoon by troops and taken to London under guard. This statement is not credited, as such action would precipitate bloodshed.

Equipment, rations, and supplies for the soldiers have been sent in, and it seems that they are now on their way. The Goebel people insist that they will take the matter through the courts and that it will be settled in legal form, but civil war seems imminent.

Former Governor Bradley, Taylor's chief counsel, left for Louisville on an early train, and will be there, it is said, to apply for the injunction before Judge Evans. Another report says that if the Taylor men apply for Federal Court intervention, Justice Harlan, a Kentuckian, will be decided upon as the jurist, with whom the application will be filed. Should he grant it, then the case will be considered by the full bench, every Justice of the Supreme Court sitting. The Taylor application has been filed. The one that will probably be selected is that clause providing that "the liberty and property of no citizen shall be seized."

It is argued that the office held by Taylor is "property." All this, however, is on the supposition that an injunction is granted by the Court of Appeals. An attempt will be made by the Goebelites to have such an injunction issued today. It will be easy for them to secure such an order of court, but it will not be served upon Taylor until he is ready for it, as his soldiers prevent anybody from reaching him.

Taylor's Determination.

Taylor holds the key to the situation in the sporting parlance is "standing pat." Every move of the Goebelites has been met by Taylor and he believes he holds the vantage ground. It is the aim of the Republicans to have the contest settled by a nonpartisan court. This cannot be had in Kentucky, and the only resort is the Federal Court. Plans, therefore, have been formulated with this end in view, but the people of Kentucky are opposed to Federal interference and do not approve of Taylor's appeal to McKinley.

No demand has been made upon Taylor by Goebel to vacate the office of Governor, nor has Beckham served such a notice upon Marshall. Taylor claims to have the situation well in hand and is resting on his oars. The Goebelites must make the next move.

The morning of the fourth day of this latest trouble in the dark and bloody

ground, finds Kentucky still with two Governors, each disputing the other's authority, and the people divided in their allegiance according to political affiliations. The Republicans have the statehouse and the Democrats have the rest of the town, including the penitentiary, which is located here.

Strange as it may seem, throughout the four years of Governor Bradley's administration as a Republican the Democrats retained control of the State prison from the simple reason that the Prison Commission, corresponding to the Board of Managers in Ohio, is appointed by the Legislature, which is usually Democratic in this neck of the woods. In order to test this authority, Taylor, the Republican one of the two acting Governors, has issued a pardon to a prisoner in the penitentiary.

It was promptly turned down by the Democratic Prison Commission and Warden, who, by the way, went through Ohio some thirty-five years ago, with Morgan's raiding. Even the prisoner says he is a Goebel man and "don't want no pardon from Governor Taylor." Thus Taylor has found out where he is "at" with Democratic officials. Threats have been made at the statehouse of sending soldiers to the penitentiary to take the pardoned prisoner out. Nothing of the kind will be attempted, because it would be useless to try to break through the thick and strong walls with armed guards defending them from top and inside, who know how to handle firearms.

Banks Refuse Taylor's Drafts.

This is not the only difficulty Taylor is encountering in his struggle with the Governor. The banks are refusing his administration drafts for State expenses, either from parsimony or sound business reasons, and, unless somebody with money stands personally responsible, it is difficult to understand how the expenses of maintaining the soldiers here is to be met.

Despatches received here today from various points in the State report that Kentuckians everywhere are willing to take up arms, if necessary, to sustain the Goebel Government. Colonel Gallager of Harrodsburg is openly complaining of the lack of rations for their men and no means to supply their needs.

While there is still a great deal of electricity in the air, the temper of the community seems calmer, and more so this morning than at any time during the past week. At the same time, as long as Taylor keeps his seventy-five desperado mountaineers barricaded in the statehouse, with Gatling guns commanding every approach to the capitol, bloodshed may begin at any moment from some act of an over-zealous partisan or a drunkard's roach.

Sensational revelations were made this morning by Constable Harrod, who conveyed Holland Whitaker out of the city on the night of the day Goebel was shot and rushed his man to Louisville for safety. Harrod says Whitaker offered him a bribe of \$3,000 if he would let him escape. According to Harrod, who stands high, Whitaker said his wife had the money at his home in Butler county and he had received it a few days before coming to Frankfort. This is accepted as proof not only that Whitaker shot Goebel, but also that he was hired to do so by men high in authority.

J. E. Miles, the rugged old citizen who seized and held Whitaker until officers arrived, said this morning he is certain he saw Sheriff Sutton, of Whitley county, jump over the back fence of the capitol grounds and escape immediately after Goebel was shot down. Sutton is the man who went crazy in Louisville Wednesday night and while raving declared he knew who shot Goebel. These are the two most notable clues yet developed in the plot of assassination. Republican officials are doing nothing to apprehend Goebel's assassin, and Democrats of wealth are subscribing to a large reward to be offered for the detection of the assassin. J. J. D.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

The Business Transacted by the Senate Committee.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, at its meeting today, unanimously agreed to a suggestion made by Senator McMillan, that the District Commissioners be informed that it is the opinion of the committee that the Metropolitan Police, Railway and the Capital Traction Company should be required to begin at once an all-night schedule of cars on each of their city lines, with cars running at no greater intervals than thirty minutes, between 1 and 6 o'clock a. m.

It was arranged by Senator Gallinger that a hearing on the Anti-visitation bill shall be held in the District Committee room on February 21, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Senators Hansbrough, Kenney, and Clark of Montana were appointed a subcommittee to consider all matters relating to taxation and the collection of taxes in the District, and Senators Stewart and Martin a subcommittee to consider bills referring to alien land ownership in the District of Columbia.

Various members of the committee were authorized to report the following bills to the Senate: Senator Prichard a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the criminal laws of the District of Columbia" favorably, with an amendment providing the persons arrested for petty offenses may deposit collateral security instead of a bond; Senator Gallinger, a bill to provide for the compulsory support of children by parents in the District of Columbia, favorably, with the provision that the bill be further referred to the subcommittee on charities for agreement as to its form; Senator Baker, a bill to remove certain outstanding certificates of the Board of Audit of the District of Columbia, favorably; also a bill to amend Section 2 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Washington;" Senator McMillan, a bill to regulate the service and fix the hours of service for persons employed as policemen, firemen, and officers in the District of Columbia, adversely; also a bill to provide for the purchase of certain property for school purposes, favorably; Senator Proctor, a bill revoking and annulling the subdivision of Penrose Heights in the District of Columbia.

FURTHER DELAY GRANTED.

The American Flour Will Not Be Immediately Confiscated.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 1.—In the case of the seized steamship, Mashona, which was carrying American flour to Delagoa Bay, the supreme court has decided not to give an order for the confiscation of the vessel at present. The owners were allowed three weeks in which to show they had no intention of trading with the Boers.

21.25 To Baltimore and Re. 84.25 Turn via Pennsylvania Railroad.

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## TAYLOR'S ORDER IGNORED

Democratic Legislators Will Refuse to Go To London.

They Claim That He Has No Authority to Arrest and Carry Them There. That Power Resting With the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Two Houses Alone—Republicans Plucking Up Courage on Alleged News From Washington—Sensational Revelations Concerning the Attempt to Assassinate Goebel—One Feature of the Crime Made Public.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.—Something seems to have occurred at Washington since midnight that has caused the Republicans to pluck up their courage. Acting Governor Taylor this morning called Captain Parker of the militia into his office and told him to telegraph to London, Ky., instructions to go on with the preparations there, to receive the legislature next Tuesday.

Up to 10 o'clock last night Taylor was on the verge of rescinding his order convening the Legislature at London. The Democrats will not go there and claim Taylor has no authority or excuse to arrest and carry them there. They say the sergeant-at-arms of both branches are the only ones empowered to arrest members of the Legislature.

The application for an injunction restraining Taylor from exercising the functions of Governor and dispossessing him and the soldiers of the statehouse and arsenal was filed with Judge Cantrill today and a temporary order granted. The case was set for a hearing tomorrow morning.

Militia officers and soldiers are confining their perambulations this morning exclusively to the statehouse yard. Most soldiers were to go home, and many officers are openly complaining of the lack of rations for their men and no means to supply their needs.

While there is still a great deal of electricity in the air, the temper of the community seems calmer, and more so this morning than at any time during the past week. At the same time, as long as Taylor keeps his seventy-five desperado mountaineers barricaded in the statehouse, with Gatling guns commanding every approach to the capitol, bloodshed may begin at any moment from some act of an over-zealous partisan or a drunkard's roach.

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## BOERS HIDDEN BY SMOKE.

The Veldt Along the Modder River to Cover Their Moves.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 1.—(3:10 p. m.)—A great fire has been burning along the veldt since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is two miles in length, and extends along the plain between Jacobdals and Koppies Dam.

Some of the British officers believe that it was started by the Boers to screen the movement of some of their forces that have been summoned to the eastward. The fire burned all night, and it is believed that under cover of the smoke some of the recent reinforcements, that have arrived at Magarsfontein, marched in the direction of the Barkley West and Komondoberg districts.

The British long-range artillery on the left front threw shells in the direction of the position. The Boers shelled the British from the west for half an hour during the forenoon, probably to cover the movement referred to. The shells hit nobody. The Boer losses, if any, are unknown. The British troops here are eager for an aggressive move to begin.

BURGHERS MAY COLLAPSE.

Cape Town Predicts This, But Also Advises Caution.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A despatch to the "Times" from Cape Town, dated yesterday, says: "It is not probable that the Boer resistance will collapse with unexpected suddenness, and that the troops now in South Africa will prove more than adequate. A widespread rising of the Dutch or natives is very unlikely."

"Nevertheless, no risks should be taken. Every British soldier and every volunteer that can be raised should be sent immediately, even before Colonel Roberts calls for them, in order to make ready for any emergency. And they should not come in dribbles as stop gaps when the mischief has already been done."

BASUTOS STILL LOYAL.

A Chief Writes Advising a Change in the Campaign.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 1.—(10:45 p. m.)—A Basuto chief, who is loyal to the English, writes the following letter to the "Cape Argus": "I am grieved to hear of the brave Englishmen losing so many lives unnecessarily. I am only a native, but I know the Boers you are able to consult the heads of departments, who may pass on what I say. I wish I were dead, then I would fly to the English chiefs and urge my plans."

"The Boers are entrenched in schambars (bushworks) behind loopholes. Let them starve there. Let General Gatacre to watch them at Sunge, and then march another army towards Bloemfontein. The Boers will say, 'What now? Are the English getting behind us or marching on to Bloemfontein?' They will leave to defend their homes. Then General Gatacre will be free to march on and join the others."

"The Boers in Natal will begin to shake their one-day camps. The Boers love their wives and children and sheep and will go to their support. Why do the English drive straight against Boer fortresses? A wildcat in a hole tears a bull dog's nose. Watch the holes and get to behind."

"I feel as if burning in my heart of mind. The warriors desire to see the Boers smashed. They treat the natives badly. We have peace and equal justice under the English. I wish I could see the English chief and urge what is in my heart."

DRAFTED BY THE BOERS.

The Full Strength of the Republics Now in the Field.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 31.—(4:20 p. m.)—Two refugees, Messrs. Norton and Coulter, with their families, entered the camp here today. The party had fourteen horses and twenty mules, all in good condition. Messrs. Norton and Coulter, in describing the conditions in the Transvaal and Free State, said that the republican forces had put their last ounce of strength in the field.

The party was not stopped once by the Boers. Though they had a pass from Barkley West which permitted them to go to Koppies Dam, which is the Magarsfontein head laager, they did not report there because it was certain that on account of the altered condition of their horses and mules their stock would be seized at once on an all-night schedule of cars on each of their city lines, with cars running at no greater intervals than thirty minutes, between 1 and 6 o'clock a. m.

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